

## THE TYPE OF STREPTOSTYLA SHUTTLEWORTH

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The International Code of Zoölogical Nomenclature recognizes four methods by which genotypes may be designated or fixed; these take precedence in the following order:

1. Type by original designation (autotype).
2. Type by original fixation (monotype, tautotype).
3. Type fixation through substitution (apotype).
4. Type by subsequent designation (lectotype).

An example of the fixation of a type by absolute tautonymy is the case of *Streptostyla* Shuttleworth (1852, Bern. Mitt., p. 203). This was originally proposed as a subgenus of *Spiraxis* and included, among other species, *Sp. streptostyla* + *Achatina streptostyla* Pfr. (1846, Zeit. Mal. 3, p. 59), from Mexico, which became automatically the genotype of the group. Later Albers-Martens (1860, Die Hel., p. 33) recognized two subgenera, but unfortunately chose *Sp. nicoleti* Sh. as the type of *Streptostyla* s. s., and proposed *Chersomitra* (l. c.), type *Sp. nigricans*, as a new subgenus to include *S. streptostyla*. Of course, *Chersomitra* is a synonym, with a different type, of *Streptostyla* s. s. I now propose *Eustreptostyla* as a new subgenus, with the genotype *Sp. nicoleti* Sh. (1852, B. M., p. 204), from Córdoba, Mexico, to include the species with costulate embryonic whorls and strong columellar spiral. *S. toyuca* Dall is probably another member of this group.

